

The Bucks County Gazette

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TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.
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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1892.



Republican Nominations.
NATIONAL
For President, BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana.
For Vice-President, WILHELM B. HAWLEY, of New York.
JAMES G. McFARLANE, of the Supreme Court.
JOHN DEAN, of the County Court.
SARAH J. LARSON, of the County Court.
WILLIAM L. LARSON, of the County Court.
ALEXANDER R. McFARLANE, of the County Court.
IRVING I. WAGONER, of the County Court.
COUNTY CLERK
COUNTY TREASURER
COUNTY SHERIFF
COUNTY JUDGE
COUNTY PROSECUTOR
COUNTY ATTORNEY
COUNTY SHERIFF
COUNTY JUDGE
COUNTY PROSECUTOR
COUNTY ATTORNEY

AN UPHOLDER AND A BARRIER.

Among the many admirable and sensible statements in the President's letter of acceptance, here is one that is worthy of thoughtful consideration. "No intelligent advocate of a protective tariff claims that it is able, of itself, to maintain a uniform rate of wages, without regard to fluctuations in the supply of and demand for the products of labor. But it is confidently claimed that protective duties strongly tend to hold up wages, and are the only barrier against a reduction to the European scale."

These explicit words are well worth remembering. They comprehend in a nutshell the philosophy of protection in its bearing upon wages. Our amiable friends, the Democratic enemy, are in the habit of boiling over with heated antagonism in considering some things which they attribute to the Republicans, but which Republicans in general may properly disavow. For instance, no rational Republican is shallow enough to proclaim that a protective tariff directly advances every workingman's wages, whether he is employed in one of our own Bristol mills, or in any other field of industry. That it does produce this happy result in manifold instances is susceptible of convincing proof.

It is not possible for wages to be so high and so satisfying to the toiler that it would be neither just nor reasonable to look for a further advance? A man wants good wages in requital of his labor, but first of all he wants wages. Primarily he must have employment, for without employment wages would be unobtainable. He who runs may read the blaring tokens that protection nourishes the root of the tree of prosperity, which blossoms with the good cheer of employment, and blossoms the worker with an abundant yield of fruit. In a multiplicity of instances it is the protection of American industry that makes American industry a living reality—that gives extension to employment, and puts the heart-beat into wages. Strike down the first as though it were a palpable "fraud," and the others would quiver under a shock that would make them kindred with death. President Harrison is right in claiming that "protective duties strongly tend to hold up wages." Could protection have a kinder mission?

The President is right in claiming that protective duties "are the only barrier against a reduction to the European scale." This means the summing of wages down one half. It means that the earnings of two men without protection in the manufacturing industries, would be only equal to the earnings of one man under the shield of protection. No sensible workman would fancy a change that would compel him to work two days for the same wages that he now earns in one.

THE LEDGER'S VOICE.

The Philadelphia Ledger is conservative in its tendencies. It claims to be politically independent. Its judgment is unbiased, and its views are not colored by partisan sympathy. In its comments upon current affairs it is not swayed by partiality or warped by prejudice. It is often equally gratifying in its observations to the members of both political parties, and it is often a source of irritation and vexation to both. This is one of the characteristics of an independent journal.

Owing to the character of the Ledger its opinions concerning passing political events and political documents are entitled to weighty consideration. In a review of President Harrison's letter of acceptance the Ledger says that the President has set forth his views "with so much clearness and such force of shrewd argument, as to ensure for his letter the admiration of men of all

political parties, capable of appreciating intellectual vigor and public-spirited earnestness."

In an editorial on "The Political Situation," the Ledger speaks in such a way as to rouse the fervor and win the applause of every earnest Republican. "It happens," says the Ledger, "most fortunately for the Republican party and most unfortunately for the Democratic party, that the business condition is especially satisfactory. It is not one class alone that is prosperous—prosperity is the common lot of the people, and this fact cannot fail to have very great influence upon the result of the election. It will naturally be asked, by every voter of intelligence, why change the National policies and the Administration under which the great material interests of the country have flourished and are still flourishing? Why not let well enough alone?"

The Ledger further says, what some of our Democratic friends cannot read with comfort or delight, that "virtual free trade has been made the fixed policy of the Democracy, but a large proportion of Democrats will not vote in support of it; they will vote in support of that policy of protection which has during its continuance afforded fair profits to the employer and generous wages to the employed."

These rational sentiments are worthy of as much commendation and reflection as if they had originated in the columns of the GAZETTE, or any other solid Republican newspaper. They are weighed with good sense and sound political philosophy. If the Ledger continues to acquit itself in this excellent manner, it will command the distinguished appreciation of all good Republicans, who will heartily desire it to manifest its independence in the same happy style up to the day of election.

INVERTED PRAISE

We never expect our Democratic friends to lead to the skies anything that bears the Republican stamp. It is not their way. They were not born for that business. There is nothing in it to promote their happiness. We should be transfixed with astonishment were we to open a Democratic newspaper and find therein printed words of praise or even mild approval, in behalf of such a thing as President Harrison's letter of acceptance. If such praise should chance to meet our startled gaze, we should voluntarily exclaim—"what foolish thing has the President said?" When the average partisan editor of the Democratic type opens his mind on any political subject, usually looking at it with the back of his eye-balls, and when he condemns a thing because of its Republican origin, especially if he does it in a mood that is fed on score and toned up with vinegar, we may safely conclude that it possesses genuine merit. The more such a critic scolds and fumes, and particularly if the scolding and fuming are pieced out with ridicule and railery, the more surely may we feel content with the object of his denunciation. Feeling conscious of the weakness of his position and the poverty of his opportunity he resorts to a method of attack that satisfies his fancy as a pleasing substitute for argument. If he flippantly dismisses an important Republican document like the Harrison or the Blaine letter with a few dull strokes of the pen, seasoning the act with a waspish turn or enforcing the effort with an impertinent sneer, we may plainly read between the lines the tokens of a confession that they are far above the range of his puny little pop-gun with its harmless charge of feeble and futile bits of waste paper. Objection from such a source is a more cheering sign than approval.

How THE Democratic journals do lie about the growing tin-plate industry in this country. It has not been so many moons ago when they declared that American tin was a big "fraud," but yet day after day the development of the tin-plate industry has steadily advanced. Tuesday was a great day at Elwood, Indiana. The American Tin Plate Company, which began operations last June and which employs several hundred men, all of whom are paid higher wages than tin-plate workers receive in Wales, was the centre of attraction on that day. The occasion was a Republican Mass meeting, which was addressed by Governor McKinley. With such facts as this instance provides it is clear that Democratic tactics will have to be changed. It is a little too early for them to claim that they were never opposed to the establishment of this industry in the United States, but Democratic writers and speakers might kind of ease up a little on that point, and go back to the enormous additional cost of the workman's tin dinner pail, and claim that the "tin brons" of the United States are grinding the face of the poor in order to enrich themselves.

Archbishop Ryan has made the following changes among the priests of the arch-diocese. Rev. Hugh Garvey, from the pastorate of the Immaculate Conception, Jenkintown, to that of St. Cecilia's, Coatesville, Rev. James A. Straffen, from St. Leo's, Tacony, to Jenkintown, Rev. Michael C. Donovan, from Coatesville to Tacony.

WAGES HERE AND ABROAD

The Philadelphia Manufacturer points out the difference in wages in this country and in Europe, due very largely to the operations of the Tariff, instancing the experience of E. T. Steel & Co., who have engaged in the production of worsteds in England and in Philadelphia. Because of the reduction of Protection by the tariff of 1883, the firm removed its operations to England. When the McKinley bill restored Protection, its business was again transferred to this country. A member of the firm says:

"The foreign weaver gets 1 1/2 cents per yard for his portion of the work, while upon the scale of wages paid to the weaver here the lowest pay he would get would be 9 cents. The pay here is fully double, frequently three, and in numerous cases four times what it is abroad, while the cost of food, rent and clothing in the United States is but little, if at all, above the foreign cost."

In view of the above testimony from an authoritative source, Free Traders should pause in their mad onslaught upon Protection. How can they expect workingmen to approve a national policy that will reduce wages to a point little removed from starvation?—Norristown Herald.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Irving P. Wanger, the Republican nominee for Congress in the Seventh District, will undoubtedly represent the two counties of Washington for the next two years. The small margin by which the Democratic candidate was chosen two years ago will be overcome in the vicinity of Mr. Wanger's home. His friends are thoroughly aroused to the importance of giving him the full Republican vote in every election district. His recognized ability and his unswerving Republicanism guarantee this.

Mr. Wanger deserves the support of every Republican. In addition he will receive the votes of hundreds outside of that organization who wish to see the district ably represented in Congress.—Norristown Herald.

"The Tariff has been, and it must continue to be, the bedrock of the industrial prosperity of the American people." A non-partisan sheet says this, the Philadelphia Ledger. The Ledger is right. It is sound on the tariff. It does not indulge in that kind of lunacy which brands it as "a fraud." The Democratic party, if it had the power, would put dynamite under this great "bedrock" and blow it to atoms, so that British free trade might have a clear path, and with a force more potent than that which dwells in dynamite, knock our industrial prosperity into disjointed collapse. Turn your ballots into dynamite and let Democracy feel their force.

HENRY WATKINSON, a leading Democrat, speaking for his party, tells us in these plain words what they mean to do if they get the chance:

"We mean to rip up, exterminate, abolish, annihilate, and in the foulest ignominy and disgrace, every vestige of the fraud called Protection, wherever we can find it, and as fast as the needs of the Government, increased tenfold by the Republican party, will permit. See!"

This is tall talk, to be sure, perched on the skirts of bravado. It is sincere, no doubt. The sure way to save the "bedrock of our industrial prosperity" from Democratic havoc, is to elect Harrison and Reid. That will do it.

EX-JUDGE NOAH DAVIS, of New York, commenting upon the President's letter of acceptance, said "I have read Harrison's letter three or four times—the first time to see what he said, and the other times for the simple pleasure of perusing what I regard as the finest political letter written by a candidate for the Presidency in all my experience." That is good testimony from an excellent source based upon competent judgment.

The seventy-fourth annual meeting of the Bucks County Bible Society will be held in Neshaunim Presbyterian Church, Hartsville, Rev. W. K. Preston, pastor, on Thursday, September 29th, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Rev. Geo. H. Loran, of Doylestown has been appointed to preach on the occasion, with Rev. H. P. Craig, of Churchville, alternate. There will be two sessions—from 10 to 12 o'clock, a. m. and from 2 to 4 o'clock, p. m. Ample provision will be made for the entertainment of all who attend, whether by cars or private conveyance.

A meeting of the Centre for University Teaching was held on Friday evening at the home of Emily Bailey, Langhorne. Sixteen members were present. The course of six lectures will be given by Francis Newton Thorpe, Ph. D., of the University of Pennsylvania. The lectures will be given in the Methodist church, commencing Monday evening, October 8, and continuing six successive weeks. The subject of the lectures is "American History and Government," and will embrace Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, John Marshall, Andrew Jackson and Daniel Webster.

PECK is a Democrat, but he believes in telling the truth, no matter what the result. His conclusions are an ample vindication of the McKinley bill and of the wisdom of those who prepared that measure and enacted it into law.

In view of the apparent necessity of extraordinary sanitary precautions the Norristown local health authorities and physicians are engaged in better fortifying the town against an invasion by contagion. The number and character of typhoid fever cases in the town led a member of the board of health to send specimens of drinking water to Dr. Cresson, of Philadelphia, analyst for the board. The water was taken from wells which furnish the drinking water in families in which typhoid exists, and was found to be of the most deadly character. To use a physician's language, "It was literally alive with disease germs." Other specimens are to be submitted, and if the general theory of polluted wells is borne out the board of health will direct all wells to be closed and abandoned. The board is having alleys carefully cleaned but because of the low condition of the water cannot flush street gutters.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is building a \$12,000 station at Cornwells.

Thomas Black who escaped from the Doylestown jail on Tuesday evening, August 30, has been caught by Constable Charles Saxton, of Bristol, and is now locked up in the Mount Holly jail, refusing to be brought to Doylestown without requisition papers.

Wanamaker.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, September 12, 1892.

The new Carpets make their deepest salaam to September—and to you.

You are used to seeing dainty designs and delicate tints in the Axminsters and Wiltons. Come prepared to have any Carpet memory eclipsed by these latest lovelinesses.

Such patterns! Such colorings! Surely Oriental art has cast its exquisite sunlight over all these things.

The Carpet thought has been to get an unmatchable gathering of these fine goods. We believe it is here to-day. Many of the designs, most of them indeed, can not be shown by any other house in town.

We have had at the pick and choice of the creamiest work of the leading Carpet makers. From the Bigelow Company come Axminsters, Wiltons and Brussels.

From the Lowell Company come Wiltons, Brussels and Ingrains.

(The work of both is so celebrated for quality and for beauty and originality of design that imitations would abound if it were possible. It isn't. The word "Bigelow" is the one case and "Lowell" in the other is woven at frequent intervals in the back of all the higher grade Carpets.)

From Alex. Smith & Sons come Axminsters, Moquettes and Tapestries.

Wherever the best could be had to your advantage and to ours there have we done the choosing.

We could never before show you Carpets so easily and satisfactorily. Sit at your ease. Ample samples with borders, if so be, will be spread so that you can see a dozen patterns at once with less strain than when you saw two in the old way.

Oriental Carpets and Rugs of our own importation.

Do you realize what that means in money saved for you? Many rare and very beautiful pieces.

Dots, spots, specks, blots, dabs. All these touch many sorts of Dress Goods this season. Dots on Dress Goods. Sounds simple enough, but try, as the phrase goes, to get them "down to dots," put them in language—well, you'll give it up.

But dots and spots literally figure largely, or much, in Dress Goods this Autumn. They have power in style. Little tinted specks, small as a pin-head or smaller, how they bring out design and color, enrich style otherwise latent! They make designs emphatic, like italics in types or interjections in talk.

Iridescent colors are much in vogue, the best of them are spotted. The spots, often merely dots, make the colors shimmer, heighten the effect. A little mite of a dot on a Bedford Cord develops the whole pattern. Silk dots on Worsted, either self-color or in contrast; dabs of Angora Goat's hair (miscalled camel's hair), blots of black plush on changeable cross-ribbed patterns, make the styles exquisitely complete.

Since the savage beauty of the leopard's costume set the fashion, spots have been popular in Dress Goods. Like the "spots" of the exchanges these spots are here;

Wanamaker's.

no futures in spots at this spot.

How many women are restless, disturbed over the question of Autumn Dress? Why not settle the question now? "Here's richness."

Are you curious to see the picture of Walter Besant, the novelist? Book News for September has it—on plate paper.

And it has a wealth of other things that will interest every one bookishly inclined.

The illustrations include portraits of Talleyrand, William Sharp, Lawrence Hutton, Miss Minnie Gilmore and of Lieutenant Peary and his wife, the couple who braved an Arctic Winter and whose fate is still unknown to us. Besides these seven pictures from current books.

Book News is 5c, 50c a year.

Century Magazine for 1891; bound in two volumes, olive green cloth, \$2 for the set.

No need of a word to tell what a mine of interesting information and delightful reading the "Century" is. The foremost writers and artists of the age meet in its pages.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Miscellaneous

SAMUEL W. BLACK,

DEALER IN

FINE GROCERIES!

FRUITS

AND PROVISIONS.

TEAS and COFFEES a Specialty.

Goods Delivered Promptly.

YOUR TRADE SOLICITED.

COR. OF RADCLIFFE & MILL STS.,

BRISTOL, PA.

Spring

All kinds of Seasonable

Goods in our line constantly on hand.

Lawn Mowers, Fly Wire,

Door and Window Screens,

Ice-cream Freezers, Coolers, &c.

—A. F. FINE—

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

J. Quicksall & Son.

DEALER IN

Albert Baker,

DEALER IN

ICE.

Orders for same Promptly

attended to.

BRISTOL, PA.

CHASE'S

3 HORSE HEAD

HORSE BLANKETS

are the strongest

and best.

Chase's

Plush Lap Robes

are the standard. The plush will

not shed. All robes have the

name Chase either woven in the

binding or sewed on the corner.

FIRST-CLASS DEALERS WILL

SELL NO OTHERS.

L. C. CHASE & CO., Boston, Mass.

Wanamaker's.

no futures in spots at this spot.

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current books.

Miscellaneous

A. F. Yeutter,

MERCHANT

TAILOR.

Latest Styles.

Popular Prices.

RADCLIFFE STREET,

Near Market,

BRISTOL, PA.

Groceries

In Great Variety

CHEAP

AT FOSTER'S.

Especially care is taken to constantly have on hand the finest BUTTER, TEAS, COFFEES and SPICES that the market affords.

Fruits and Vegetables in Season.

Edward H. Foster,

The DORRANCE STREET GROCER.

Robert Clark,

Upholsterer and

Cabinet Maker,

No. 28 Radcliffe St.

Furniture Repaired, Upholster-

ed, Carpets sewed and laid,

Carpets taken up and cleaned,

Mattresses renovated,

Window Shades made to order,

Chairs re-caned, packing

of Furniture, and Repairing

promptly and satisfactorily

attended to.

COAL

Highest Grades of

FAMILY FLOUR

FEED, ETC.

—Wood, Lime and Brick—

Grass Seeds.

PIONEER COAL YARD,

(Established 1837.)

Walter F. Leedom,

529 to 535 Bath St.,

BRISTOL, PA.

JAMES WRIGHT,

BRISTOL, PA.

The Largest and Best Selected

stock in Bristol of

Dress Goods, Linings, Trimmings

and Notions. A full line of

CARPETS,

Embracing Moquettes, Wiltons, Vel-

vets, Brussels, Tapestries and Ingrains.

Mattings, Linoleums, Oil-cloth, (table

and floor.)

Groceries, Crockery and Queensware

in variety.

Agent for Standard Dress Patterns.

Radcliffe and Market Sts.

Angus York,

Contractor and Builder,

Cor. Cedar and Mulberry Sts.,

BRISTOL, PA.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ON EASY TERMS

HOUSES built to order.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

The most extensive growers

and retailers of Plants in eastern

Pennsylvania. Nearly two

acres. Solid in Pot and Flower

Plants. More than we ever

had before. More than all the

florists in Bucks county. Our

Plants the best and cheapest.

An examination of stock and

prices will convince you. Flower

Beds prepared and filled.

Gardening in all its branches.

Our Cut Flower Department

produces the best Bouquets and

Designs of every description,

cheapest and best. Tomato,

Egg, Pepper and Celery plants

for sale. The largest and oldest

Florist Establishment in

Bucks county.

DeWitt Bros.,

Pond St., above Walnut,

BRISTOL, PA.

Miscellaneous

The Cardemon CARPETS,

AT LIPPINCOTT'S

We have on hand a line of CARDEMON CARPETS,

suitable for bed-rooms, sitting, dining and kitchens, hall

and stairways,

